

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIV. No. 359

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE (MONTANI).

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—LA STUPIDE—RAOUL.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—SANTA CLAUD—YANKEE TALK—KID ROY—LOVE IN A CHURCH—RED RABBIT.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street—OCTOBER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—REVENGE—FRIENDS AND ENEMIES.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway—DUTY OF RELATIONS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY—WILKES OF NEW JERSEY—MORRIS GOES AND THE GOLDEN BOY—CHAMBER.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 5th Avenue—COWLEY'S MURDER REHEARSAL.

NASSAU AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway—Afternoon—NEW BUREAU OF TALENTS—Evening—TALES OF TALENTS—ALICE.

BRYANT'S MINSTER, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—BURLINGTON, SON, DANCE, 8th—SCENES AT ITALY.

NIRLO'S SALOON, Broadway—GEO. CURRIE'S MINSTER IN SONG, DANCE, 8th—SCENES AT ITALY.

WOOD'S MINSTER, 444 Broadway—MINSTER IN SONG, DANCE, 8th—SCENES AT ITALY.

CELESTIAL AMPHITHEATRE—SCIENTIFIC PERFORMANCES—JAMES AND THE BROTHERS.

New York, Tuesday, December 27, 1859.

## MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Omard mail steamship America, Captain Miller, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to go by railroad, and at three o'clock to go by steamboat.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, 60 cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places in Europe:

LONDON:—Sampson Low, Son &amp; Co., 47, Ludgate Hill; Laming, Barr &amp; Co., 74, King William street; PARK:—Laming, Barr &amp; Co., 8, place de la Bourse; LONDON:—Laming, Barr &amp; Co., No. 9, Chapel street; R. Stuart, 10, Exchange street, East; HAVRE:—Laming, Barr &amp; Co., 21, Rue Cornu; LONDON:—Laming, Barr &amp; Co., 21, Rue Cornu.

The contents of the European Edition of the Herald will be sent by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of the publication.

## The News.

We are advised from Washington that the President will send his annual Message to Congress to-day at noon. It will appear in this afternoon's edition of the Herald. Ordinarily the President's yearly review of the affairs of the nation has been regarded by many people as an unavoidable affliction, but on this occasion it will be looked upon quite differently, as it will furnish new topics for discussion in and out of Congress, and damp up the torrent of verbosity with which the country has of late been flooded.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution not to ballot for Speaker before one o'clock to-day, and spent the remainder of the session in farcical efforts to adjourn, and in frivolous speeches, drinking egg nog, and in fun and jollity, of which our reporters give a graphic account.

The Christmas festival passed off yesterday with unusual hilarity. All business was suspended, and everybody seemed to be devoting their best energies to the genial festivities of the season. The weather was delightful, and a vast throng visited the Central Park to indulge in the invigorating exercise of skating.

On Saturday last Rabbi Adler preached in the Jewish synagogue, in East Twelfth street, an eloquent discourse in behalf of the suffering Israelites who have been driven out of Morocco, and who are now at Gibraltar in great distress. The directors of the synagogue referred to have addressed a touching appeal to their co-religionists throughout the United States for aid, and have appointed a committee to receive donations. The names of the gentlemen composing the committee are given in another column. In connection with this subject we publish a report of the sermon of Rev. S. M. Isaacs, in the Wooster street synagogue, on Saturday, in which he vividly depicts the destitute and suffering condition of the poor Jews, who have been compelled, through the fortune of war, to leave their homes and take refuge at Gibraltar.

Quite a number of fires occurred in the city yesterday. The particulars may be found in another column. There have been an unusual number of disastrous conflagrations in the city during the past month. Among the most destructive were the burning of the Tract House and the piano-forte manufactory of Messrs. Light &amp; Bradbury, in Wooster street, by which a large number of persons were thrown out of employment. It is estimated that the losses by fire during the month of December will amount to half a million dollars.

The Hungarians, from Liverpool, and the Arago, from Havre and Southampton, are due respectively, at Portland and New York. They will bring European advices to the 14th inst., four days later than last accounts.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 441 deaths in the city during the past week, namely, 57 men, 75 women, 163 boys and 146 girls, showing a decrease, as compared with the mortality of the week previous, of 23, and an increase of 96 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number of deaths, 146 were caused by diseases of the lungs, throat, &amp;c.; 100 by diseases of the brain and nerves; 64 by disorders of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 24 by diseases of the heart and blood vessels, and 16 produced from violent causes. There were 29 deaths of scarlet fever, 24 of diphtheria, and 9 of measles. The nativity table gives 315 natives of the United States, 78 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 7 of Scotland, 6 of England, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this city during the week ending December 24, the range of the barometer and thermometer, the variation of wind currents and the state of the weather, at three periods during each day, viz: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 P. M.:

Day of the Week.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Barometer.	Wind.	State of Sky.	Thermometer.
Monday	30.42	30.40	30.38	30.38	W.	Cloudy.	50
Tuesday	30.40	30.38	30.36	30.36	W.	Cloudy.	50
Wednesday	30.38	30.36	30.34	30.34	W.	Cloudy.	50
Thursday	30.36	30.34	30.32	30.32	W.	Cloudy.	50
Friday	30.34	30.32	30.30	30.30	W.	Cloudy.	50
Saturday	30.32	30.30	30.28	30.28	W.	Cloudy.	50
Sunday	30.30	30.28	30.26	30.26	W.	Cloudy.	50

REMARKS.

Saturday—Morning overcast; afternoon severe rain; storm during the night.

Sunday—Morning thick fog; afternoon cloudy; evening clear; rain during the night.

Monday—Clear all day and night.

Tuesday—Morning overcast, commenced rain at 10; night clear.

Wednesday—Cloudy and blowing fresh; night clear.

Thursday—Morning clear; afternoon overcast; night clear.

Friday—Clear all day and night.

Saturday—Clear and gold all day and night.

## The Presidency—The Slavery Agitation—The Counter Revolution Begun.

The clouds are beginning to break away, and there are already some bright gleams of a clear sky in the political horizon. The embittered, protracted and disastrous sectional agitation of the slavery question, resulting from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has reached its culminating point. The country has had enough of it. The people desire repose—a change of music, a reconciliation—peace, harmony, and a return to the constitution, and to the ark of that covenant, the Union. There will soon be a great revolution in this direction, for it is already begun. Its manifestations are abundant on every side, from the late Union demonstrations in the imperial city of the North to the more recent, and still more significant, Union speech of Gov. Wise in Virginia—a State which speaks with an imperial voice to the South.

In this connection, the analogy between the Kansas agitation and the sectional uproar resulting from the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war is so very remarkable, thus far, that we are confident the parallel will hold good to the conclusion. In 1846 the universal belief that the Mexican war would inevitably result in the acquisition of new and extensive territories by the United States, raised the question in Congress whether slavery should or should not be excluded from the anticipated acquisitions. The first important consequence was the defeat, in 1848, of the democratic party, and the election of General Taylor, the opposition candidate for the Presidency. But his election settled nothing. On the contrary, the Territories anticipated having been secured by the treaty of peace with Mexico, the question "what shall we do with them?" assumed its most alarming symptoms after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor.

It was not till near the close of the long and exciting session of Congress of 1850 that the Compromise measures of Henry Clay settled the controversy. But then commenced a popular reaction in favor of that settlement, which, being dexterously seized upon and seasonably appropriated by the democratic party, gave them the Presidential election of 1852, almost by the unanimous vote of the several States, North and South. Thus that election was a foregone conclusion, regardless of the candidate on either side. It was the great paramount idea of the Union which brought up the heavy reserved Union vote of the country to the democratic party, and so the result, to the democratic party and to the whig party, was reduced to a mere formality. General Scott was brought forward after that vote was lost to the whig party; and with this loss, and the dead weight of Seward upon his back, no other whig candidate could have polled so large a vote as that commanded by the national popularity of Scott.

At all events, the election of 1852 defeated and destroyed the whig party, and promised a long lease of power to the victorious democracy. But their victory was a delusion, for its fruits were like those fabled apples of the Dead Sea, which are beautiful to the eye, but which turn to ashes upon the lips. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 precipitated another sectional agitation of the slavery question, of tenfold more bitterness than that arising from the Texas annexation. The first important result would have been, not the defeat, but the annihilation of the democratic party in 1856, had any other man than Mr. Buchanan been their candidate. In a general parallel, however, the election of 1856 will compare with that of 1848; and from all the popular movements and signs of the times, we shall have a repetition of the great reactionary election of 1852 in the election of 1860.

There is a reserved popular vote throughout the country of at least a million and a half, which has been heard of for several years. There has been no great occasion to call it out. But now it is beginning to manifest itself in these Union meetings, and it appears, as in 1852, to be going over to the democratic camp. It is also apparent that our democratic Presidential aspirants and party leaders are disposed to advance to meet these expected Union reinforcements, and to give them a cordial welcome, as in 1852. This idea will explain the late great Union speech of Governor Wise. He has had the sagacity to discover the coming change in the wind, and he trims his sails accordingly. He may not be the Charleston nominee; but his new and emphatic position as a Southern Union man—first and last for the Union—reveals the policy upon which the democracy may repeat, and will, we think, repeat their splendid Union game of eight years ago.

Meantime the only hope for the opposition is through a general system of public Union demonstrations, and a universal movement upon some such unquestionable and popular Union man as General Scott, without further delay. If they await the action of the Republican National Convention of the middle of June next, they will be too late; for the popular balance of power commanded by the reserved Union vote of the country will in all probability be found by June in the democratic ranks, in default of any other national Union party.

Some of our republican whigs, with whom victory and the spoils are the first considerations for 1860, are confessing that Seward is the Jonah who will sink their ship unless they cast him overboard; but something more than this will be required to save them. They are in danger of losing the decisive reserved Union vote of the North, and they can only save it by dropping the nigger and their nigger flag, and by lifting aloft the flag of the Union. Will they do this? Not perhaps till they have experienced another defeat. Such are the signs of the times. On every hand they indicate a great conservative revolution upon the basis of a Union reconstruction of the democratic party.

## THE NEW LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature will meet in Albany on Monday next, and, after the election of Speaker, will proceed to business. Albany legislation has hitherto been of anything but a useful or healthy character, and, as far as this metropolis is concerned, it has been most disastrous to its best interests and destructive of its good government. The incoming Legislature has it in its power to indemnify this city for the evils inflicted upon it by previous legislative bodies, by amending the charter and repealing the obnoxious laws which weigh like incubi upon the body corporate. But will it do so? We fear not, but, on the contrary, that it will impose fresh jobs, railroad schemes and street opening swindles upon us. The slate is probably made out now, and the jobby brigades all posted in their duties.

## Our Correspondence on the Crisis—A New Phase of the Question of the Day.

We have received a vast number of communications relating to the great question of the day, which is absorbing all others, and the writers make several suggestions and offer a variety of arguments in support of the right side.

One writer gives the constitutional arguments against the policy of the republican party; another urges strong reasons, independent of the constitution, for preserving the Union intact; a third shows up the hollow-ness and falsity of republican philanthropy, and proves that the negroes themselves would be the greatest sufferers in the event of the Union being broken up and the slaves set free, as the result of civil war; a fourth demonstrates that the mental capacity of the negro is inferior to that of the white man by nature, and that no amount of education or freedom can alter that fact or change the relative superiority and inferiority of the two races; a fifth argues that the Southern States would be prosperous out of the Union, while the Northern would languish and decay; a sixth says it is a fortunate thing for the South that the Seward party have produced a John Brown, for it has united the South and roused it to preparation for the conflict. "Let the roundheads come on," says this writer—"they will find cavaliers enough to meet them." A seventh correspondent remarks that Northern men call the Southern slaveholders "thieves," for taking the fruits of the negro's toil without paying him wages. And yet these very men, including the sensation parsons, buy the goods at the North knowing them to be stolen. The receiver is as bad as the thief. Another writer contends that the speech of Charles O'Connor is the only one at any of the Union meetings which comes up to the mark. Another shows that it is not necessary to believe in slavery in order to be a good democrat or constitutionalist. It is only essential to believe in the constitution, stand by it, and defend it to the last against the assaults of Northern fanatics as well as Southern Hotspurs. Another writer says the South will no longer trust Union meetings—there must be definite action; and, as if to meet this want, somebody sends us the printed "preamble and declaration of principles of the Union League," with space beneath for signers. This seems to be very good, if the League will only go on, and not stand still. Another correspondent suggests the wearing of a blue ribbon in the button-hole by all who are opposed to the slightest taint of the anti-slavery sentiment. Another correspondent says Scott is a good "reconciliationist" Presidential candidate for both North and South. One letter asks Henry C. Wright why he don't come on himself to the South, and do what he so strongly recommends others to do. This was what John Brown said to Beecher—"Why don't you come on?" We have received a letter from Philadelphia, asking whether, if any lecturer in that city should declare the Mayor was no better than a filthy negro, and if any of the audience hissed that sentiment, would the Mayor order the person so hissing to be arrested? We answer, we rather think not. A change of persons changes the argument. The anti-slavery men are the last to practise what they preach—the last to "do unto others as they would that others should do unto them." Another writer wants to know if the statistics in Helper's book are all right. We refer him to yesterday's Herald for a sample. Another paints in true colors the happy and prosperous condition of the negro race in the South, and invites Northern men to go and see them. Apropos, the most alarming communication we have received is one from Halifax, Virginia, written by a Northern traveller, who describes the most active military preparations as being made all over the South to meet "the impending crisis." Lastly, a correspondent undertakes to prove what is entirely superfluous for readers of the Herald—that the abolitionist leaders are traitors to the country, and unprincipled scoundrels. Verily this is a work of supererogation.

And so it is with nearly all the suggestions, assertions, facts and arguments contained in the whole of this batch of communications. We have anticipated these correspondents; and though what they say is all right, it is now old. The question of the day has assumed a new phase and a practical shape. The Union meetings will bring out a million and a half of voters who did not vote in the recent State elections, and never vote unless when the Union is in danger. The question now is, which party will get these voters? Will the democracy get them, or will the republicans? Both parties are already bidding for them. Both now say they are in favor of Union. The Republican National Committee, in their call for a National Republican Convention, declare in favor of "States rights, the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the constitution." Governor Wise sees this new aspect of the politics of the country, and, overlooking all the trouble in Congress, boldly declares for the Union and the constitution. In 1850 the Union meetings led to the same result. They brought out a tremendous Union vote in the Presidential election of 1852, and poor Pierce got it, not from any merit of his (for he was unknown), but because he stood on the Union platform. The democrats then bid highest for the Union vote, and they received it. The question now is, who will bid highest for it in 1860? The bidding has already commenced, and the contest is no longer new who will be the greatest disunionists, but who will come out most strongly, squarely and fairly in favor of the Union and the constitution as they are—just as we received the Magna Charta of American liberty at the hands of the founders of this great political confederacy. Such is the new phase and the practical shape which the great question of the day has assumed, and it has been brought about by the force of public opinion, as developed in the great Union meetings of New York and other cities of the North.

## HELPER'S BOOK IN CONGRESS.—The republican members of Congress who endorsed Helper's infamous book have been wriggling out of the responsibility upon several occasions recently, in both houses, though few of them have the frankness to condemn it in a straightforward, manly fashion. Partial disavowments and weak apologies have indeed been forced from them, and this is mainly due to the influence of the Union meetings. The Union meetings have exercised considerable influence upon all parties, and have already given a new tone to the harangues of leading politicians. They are all going for Union now. But the most conspicuous man in the House just now—the republican candidate for Speaker—cannot be got, though closely pressed, to really disavow or

## condemn the treasonable sentiments of the Helper book.

Mr. Sherman is no doubt afraid that if he did so he would lose the support of the ultra portion of his own party in the House, and possibly evoke the indignation of the rabid portion of his constituents. The best and dearest thing he could do, however, would be to disavow the book honestly, back out of the whole vile concern, and take his chances.

## THE REPUBLICAN ORGAN OF TAMMANY HALL.

DOING ITS DIRTY WORK AGAIN.—Tammany Hall, unable to break down the national democracy of this city by its free soil Buffalo platform candidate and its control of the federal offices, hired for the dirty job a republican journal which is ready for anybody and everybody's money. Having run away from Solferino, after being entangled for some time in "the elbows of the Mucio," the "little villain," on getting back to New York, hires himself out, like a Swiss, to the Schems, to tomahawk Fernando Wood and the democracy of Mozart Hall. Being signally defeated, overthrown, and routed worse than the Austrians in Lombardy, the Tammany faction now direct their mercenary to say that the Herald is an abolition paper, because we published the republican revolutionary documents which appeared in the Herald of Saturday. The rotten Tammany faction sympathize so strongly with the anti-slavery principle that they wince like an old galled jade which is touched with the whip on the raw when they see a thorough exposure of the doctrines of their brethren who only differ from them in name. They are still smarting under their defeat in the municipal election, and they are reckless enough to say anything, and their organ is unprincipled enough to say it for them.

We supported Wood, not because we cared anything about him, but because he represented a principle, and because the corrupt Albany Regency and corrupt Tammany Hall league together to defeat him, in order to carry out their programme at the Charleston Convention. Cassidy &amp; Co. betrayed the confidence of a private letter of Governor Wise, in order to upset him in this State, and enable them to pack the Democratic State Convention and the National Democratic Convention. Wood was a political friend of Wise and the South, and it was deemed necessary to crush him in the municipal election by a combination of black republicans and Tammany free soilers. This plot we determined to baffle, and it exploded in defeat, as our readers know.

We now tell the Albany Regency, and its confidence organ, and Tammany Hall, and its little man of all work, that the Mozart Hall democracy will elect delegates to Charleston who will be received unanimously by the representatives of the South, and Wise and Wood will be stronger than ever. Let Confidence Cassidy &amp; Co. read Wise's Union speech and weep, and let the artful dodger who plays fast and loose between Tammany Hall and the republican party read it, and blush for the dirty, mean part he has sold himself to perform.

## SEWARD THROWN OVERBOARD.—The Hon. Massa Greeley, in the Tribune of yesterday, throws Mr. Seward overboard without so much as a solitary biscuit or a drop of Auburn rum to console him. Seward will not do. Massa Greeley's arithmetic can't figure up "the votes wherewith he (Seward) could be elected." Votes are important things in such matters, as Massa Greeley has found out many a time. We were quite prepared, by our telegraphic correspondence from Washington, for the abandonment of Seward. Our correspondent announced that the feeling of the Republican Committee ran towards the nomination of Mr. Bates, of Missouri, which would be a very stupid thing to do—Mr. Bates having no strength throughout the country, nor any particular reputation anywhere except among his personal friends in his own State. If, instead of taking up an unknown man, the opposition would unite on General Scott, they could make a good fight. We commend this thought to the attention of Greeley, who, it seems, directly after throwing Seward overboard, has walked off to Canada, probably to examine into the condition of the underground railway, look after the fifty thousand fugitive slaves, and procure copies of any constitution for the government of the United States that may be floating about among John Brown's friends, black and white. And finally, we warn our military and diplomatic cotemporary, the Chevalier Webb, to keep his eye on his black republican confederates, for among them they will spoil his Seward stock and cut his property in the arch agitator into sausage meat.

## FORNEY GETTING HUNGRY.—The Chevalier Forney is uttering doleful lamentations over the delay in organizing the House, and thus protracting his election to the Clerkship. Forney, so long deprived of the pickings of the Presidential kitchen, is getting hungry, and he is crying out piteously for victuals. He entered the arena for the Clerkship with eight or nine anti-Leocompton democrats, for sale like so many mules; but all his donkeys have now run away except three. He calculated upon twelve anti-Leocompton donkeys at first, and afterwards made sure of about eight; but five of them—Adrain, Riggs, Clarke, Haskin and Reynolds—have run away before he could get a price for them.

## IT IS NOT SHAMEFUL THAT THIS MAN, WITH THE INFAMY OF THE FORREST LETTER HANGING ABOUT HIM, AND STEEPED IN TREACHERY TO HIS BEST AND OLDEST FRIEND, MR. BUCHANAN, WHO RAISED HIM OUT OF THE MIRE, SHOULD BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE? AND IS IT NOT DISGRACEFUL THAT REPUBLICAN MEMBERS, CALLING THEMSELVES GENTLEMEN, SHOULD, FOR MORE PARTY PURPOSES, SUPPORT HIM FOR SUCH AN OFFICE AS CLERK OF THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES?

## THE HOUSE ORGANIZATION—DISINTEGRATION OF THE DEMOCRACY.—The contest for Speaker of the House has again commenced, and will probably last the week through. The disintegration of the democratic party is complete, few of the members submitting to any kind of discipline, and each one acting on his own responsibility. Our Washington correspondent tells us that quite a number of them have still got speeches to make—not that they will do any good in the House or to the country; but they are required for Buncombe, and each is expected to do the individual member an immense amount of good at home. Never mind the expense of reporting, at twenty-five dollars an hour, and twice that amount for printing, and then an equal sum for franking the documents home to Buncombe—Uncle Sam pays for all that out of the public treasury. The result

## of this state of things is that, after the spouters have emptied out their crammed speeches, the House will probably pass the plurality rule and elect Mr. Sherman, with his unretained endorsement of Helper's incendiaryism and Anthon's treason shop at 16 Exchange place, into the Speakership, over the heads of the majority of opposing democrats, Leocomptonites, anti-Leocomptonites, South Americans, North Americans, people's party men, and fire-eaters.

## AMERICAN JOURNALISM.—We see that a new journal has been started in this city, under the title of "The Spirit of the American Press." The caption sufficiently indicates its plan. That there is room for such an enterprise no one can doubt. A journal that will devote itself to the impartial reflection of the opinions of its contemporaries can, it is certain, create for itself a respectable and independent position. There can be no better proof of this than the success which Galignani's Messenger has met with. Published in Paris in English, and uttering no political opinions of its own, it has obtained a permanent hold of public favor by its honest reproduction of the articles of the English and French journals alike. The idea was taken up some years since by an evening paper in this city, but it has been so clumsily and slovenly carried out that it has served no useful purpose, and has reflected no credit on the journal acting upon it. If the editor of this new paper understands his project rightly, and does not allow himself to be swayed by political or personal bias, he will accomplish what the other failed in. After he has felt his way a little, he will not doubt be able to convert it into an evening issue, and thus enhance its popularity and value. We would recommend him at the outset, however, to be careful in his party classifications. We see that in his first number he sets down the New York Times as an "independent" journal. The black republicans will be but little obliged to him for this comical misnomer of one of their most efficient organs.

## Non-Arrival of the Hungarian.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26—Evening. There are no signs of the steamship Hungarian, now in her tenth day from Liverpool, and fully due.

## The Yacht Wanderer.

BATH, Me., Dec. 26, 1859. The story that Lincoln Patten, of Bath, Me., was in any way connected with the yacht Wanderer, is a gross fabrication. Capt. Patten has been at home some time, seen and known of all men, and possesses not one of the characteristics attributed to David Martin.

## Railroad Casualty.

ANDOVER, Ga., Dec. 26, 1859. A collision occurred on the Central road on Sunday morning, below Macon, by which one negro was killed and five others severely injured. One white man was mortally wounded. No further particulars as yet.

## Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Dec. 26, 1859. Bunnett's mail house in this city was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It was insured for \$7,000, which about covers the loss.

## Death of Hon. Timothy Jenkins.

UTICA, Dec. 26, 1859. Hon. Timothy Jenkins died on Saturday at Martinsburg, where he was in attendance at Court. He had represented this county in Congress, and was one of the most distinguished lawyers in Central New York.

## Exchanges.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1859. Sight exchange on New York 1 per cent discount.

## Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1859. Cotton—Sales to-day 8,000 bales at unchanged prices. Freight to Liverpool 3d., and to Havre 1 1/2c.

MOBILE, Dec. 24, 1859. Cotton—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, the market closing unchanged, middling 10 1/2c.

## Political Intelligence.

STATE CONVENTIONS.—The following table embraces the time and places for holding the State Conventions which have been designated up to the present time:—

State.	Place.	Time.
Illinois	Springfield	Jan. 4
Ohio	Columbus	Jan. 6
Kentucky	Frankfort	Jan. 9
Indiana	Indianapolis	Jan. 11
Alabama	Montgomery	Jan. 11
Mississippi	St. Paul	Jan. 12
Virginia	Richmond	Feb. 12
Iowa	Des Moines	Feb. 22
Michigan	Lansing	Feb. 22
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	March 2
Texas	Houston	April 2
Missouri	Jefferson	April 2
Rhode Island	Providence	Jan. 4
Iowa	Des Moines	Jan. 18

GENERAL SCOTT.—The Milwaukee Wisconsin says this is a strong name for the Presidency, and there is no man living who deserves better of his countrymen than Winfield Scott. This is a fair acknowledgment.

THE UNKNOWN AND DISCOUNTED.—The Anti-Slavery Standard says the majority of the people in this city are Union savers, but that majority is every day growing less, while the opposite party is rapidly augmenting its ranks. We are a little curious to know which of the two political organizations is meant by the "opposite party" to the Union savers. Perhaps Garrison, or Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, can tell us.

HON. SENATOR CARRINGTON'S FAVORITE.—At a meeting in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, convened for the purpose of advancing the claims of Gen. Cameron, of that State, for the Presidency, the following resolution was thrown in as one of the planks of the platform:—

Resolved, That as citizens of a free State, we disclaim all right to interfere with slavery in States where it now exists.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.—The opposition journals of Pennsylvania continue to speak out in favor of General Cameron as a candidate for the Presidency. The black republicans and nigger worshippers of New York and New England will find it a difficult task to shake off the friends of General Cameron in the National Convention.

ONE OF THE THREE THOUSAND CHANGING FRONT.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., Rev. Mr. Alvord, of the Congregational church, Chelmsford, Mass., in his John Brown sermon, denounced those who sympathized with Brown, in his hour of trial and love for the slave, as fanatics, agitators, disloyals of the Union, and unsafe men in religion or politics; and he said that the idea that one could sympathize with Brown's motive, but condemn his act, was absurd; for no wrong act could proceed from a good motive.

ADVISED.—The Legislature of Georgia adjourned its session on Saturday, the 17th inst.

TIMELY WARNING.—The Norfolk Herald, speaking of the Hon. Horace Greeley, says:—"If this mischief maker will trust his person in Lynchburg, he will lose his stiffness in the shortest space of time."

DEMOCRATIC STATES.—The Chicago Democrat (black republican) says that "Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and New Jersey are the only doubtful States in the Union. The others will go in 1860 as they did in 1854. It will require all that each and every republican, and every opposition man can do, to save any one of them."

RUMORS LIES THE BUREAU.—It is publicly stated that Gov. Thomas C. Turner, of Rhode Island, has intimated to his friends that if the Republican State Convention, which will meet on the 4th of January, will again nominate him for Governor, he will consent to again become a candidate. Quite natural.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, on the 12th inst., selected delegates to the Charleston Convention, and nominated the following named gentlemen for Presidential electors:—

Electors for the State at Large.—H. T. Elliott, of Claiborne; A. C. Blythe, of Yazoo.

First Congressional District.—J. W. Clapp, of Marshall.

Second Congressional District.—Richard Harrison, of Monroe.

Third Congressional District.—P. F. Liddell, of Monroe.

Fourth Congressional District.—Livingston Mims, of Hinds.

Fifth Congressional District.—J. B. Christian, of Lawrence.

LOOKING OUT FOR QUARTERS.—The Charleston Mercury says that Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York, has written

## to a gentleman of Charleston, desiring that accommodations may be secured for himself and friends for the week of the Democratic National Convention. He writes that his party will number about one hundred.

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.—Governor Stewart, of Missouri, when he first set out one of the towns of that State, was not overburdened with flattering prospects; in fact, he became so low at one time that his condition elicited the sympathy of a rather hard hearted gentleman of his acquaintance, and he was informed by this friend that he could make his house his home until better times might show blessings upon him. Mr. Stewart accepted the generous offer and remained with his benefactor about two years, when he began to pick up, and finally became able to pay the debt he had contracted for board. Subsequently, if common report does not belie his fame, Mr. Stewart became a rather too ardent admirer of a beverage known in the West as Cincinnati "red eye;" but notwithstanding this, he recovered, two years ago, the democratic nomination for Governor, and he stamped the State in his own behalf. As one of the meetings held during the canvass, near the village where we found him in his younger days, while he was delivering his speech, he spoke among the crowd his old benefactor, and,